

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Unit 1.1

Worksheet (KEY)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Fill in the following blanks with complete and correct information.

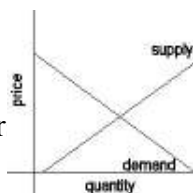
1. Entrepreneurship is the process of getting into and operating ones own business.
2. Profit is money that is left over after all the expenses of a business have been deducted from the income.
3. What is the primary incentive of the free enterprise system? money
4. Supply is the amount of goods or service that producers are willing to provide.
5. Draw a diagram of the supply curve.



6. Demand is the amount or quantity of goods or services that consumers are willing and able to buy.
7. Draw a diagram of the demand curve.



8. Scarcity is when wants are greater than resources.
9. Equilibrium is the point at which consumers buy all of a product that is supplied, leaving neither a surplus nor a shortage.
10. Draw a diagram showing equilibrium.



11. Entrepreneur providing jobs, fill unmet needs, change society.

(answers may vary)

12. Why is competition between companies important?
It forces companies to become more efficient. It also keeps prices down and quality up
13. Define monopoly: when a company controls all of a market and does not have a competitor.
14. Describe how a monopoly business has an affect on price. A monopoly business Is able to charge more and consumers have nowhere else to go even if producer raises prices.
15. List 3 areas the government has an effect on what is produced.
- a. purchases
 - b. taxes
 - c. subsidies
16. List 2 ways the government regulates businesses and protects consumers.
- a. inspection
 - b. licenses
17. List and define 7 laws the government regulates to protect consumers.
- a. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) - charged with protecting the rights of employees (age, race, color, religion, gender and physical challenge). This also includes wrongful termination and equal pay for men and women for same work.
 - b. Fair Labor Standards Act-regulates minimum wage and maximum working hours.
 - c. Occupational Safety & Heath Act (OSHA) – Ensure safe and healthy working conditions for employees.
 - d. Robinson-Patman Act of 1936/ Clayton Act of 1914 –price discrimination. When a business cannot sell the same product to different people at different prices.
 - e. Federal Drug Administration (FDA)-monitoring product safety
 - f. Fair Packaging and Labeling Act-requires that manufacturers labels truthfully list all raw materials used in the production of products
 - g. Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)-laws that cover everything from sales to bank deposits and investment securities, applies to sales transactions between merchants
18. List 3 ways you can protect your invention or business. patent, copyright, trademark